

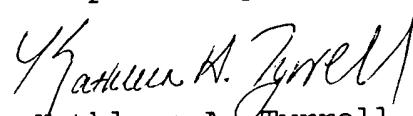
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Inventors: **Macina et al.**
Serial No.: **10/001,873**
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REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is being filed to correct an inadvertent typographical error in claims 14 and 15. Specifically, the priority date of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/252,496 has been corrected to November 22, 2000. In addition the priority claim of page 1 of the specification and claims 14 and 15 have been amended to depend from claims 1 and 11. No new matter has been added by this amendment. Entry of this amendment is respectfully requested.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with Markings to Show Changes Made."

Respectfully submitted,


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Date: February 20, 2002

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the specification:

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 4-7, as follows:

This application claims the benefit of priority from U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/252,055 filed November 20, 2000 and U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/252,496 filed November 22, 2000, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In the claims:

Please amend claims 14 and 15 as follows:

14. (amended) A method for diagnosing and monitoring the presence and metastases of lung cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) determining an amount of the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or a polypeptide of claim 6 or 11 in a sample of a patient; and

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(b) comparing the amount of the determined nucleic acid molecule or the polypeptide in the sample of the patient to the amount of the lung specific marker in a normal control; wherein a difference in the amount of the nucleic acid molecule or the polypeptide in the sample compared to the amount of the nucleic acid molecule or the polypeptide in the normal control is associated with the presence of lung cancer.

15. (amended) A kit for detecting a risk of cancer or presence of cancer in a patient, said kit comprising a means for determining the presence the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or a polypeptide of claim 6 or 11 in a sample of a patient.